

A lamb that gets at a teat and sucks for itself will soon learn to take care of itself, and may generally be regarded as safe; whereas, if helped, it will continue to expect aid, and will not try for itself for several days.

Never feed a lamb with a spoon, but from a bottle with a goose quill in the cork, which will seem more like nature. If the lamb is so weak that assistance is required, do not in any case throw the mother down, but make the lamb suck in the natural position of the ewe, because instinct teaches the lamb in search of food to point its nose upwards. If taught to suck from the bag of the prostrate ewe, the lamb, when strong enough, will be very awkward in finding the teat in its natural position.

If the mother has no milk and it is necessary to feed the lamb by hand, the milk should always be taken from a new milch cow. Now, don't give this to the lamb in its full strength, but add one half water, and put in enough molasses to give it the cleansing effect of the mother's first milk, then warm to a natural heat, and when feeding make the lamb in every case suck from the bottle; for many a lamb has been lost by pouring milk down the throat and choking it.

Should a lamb become chilled, the best plan is to wrap it in a woollen or flannel blanket and put it in a moderately warm room, giving it some milk with a trifle of pepper in it as soon as it can suck.

Before being weaned, the lambs should be given in a trough a few crushed oats, and some carrots or turnips chopped up very fine. The trough should be placed in a small pen, into which the lambs can easily get, but not the ewes. This should be fed very lightly at first.

The lambs should be weaned when about three and a half or four months old, and should be placed as far distant from their mothers as possible, so that they cannot hear their respective bleatings. An excellent plan is to turn one or two tame old ewes in with the lambs. These will teach the young lambs to eat from troughs to come when called, to find salt when thrown out to them, and several other things that lambs should know. Young lambs require fresh, tender pasture when first weaned, while their mothers should be put on dry upland pasture, in order to stop the flow of milk.

The lambs should be docked when the mothers are washed, about the latter end of May. It should, however, be carefully done, so that the skin may slip back over the wound. This is done by pulling the skin tight back towards the body, and with a mallet and chisel the tail is cut quickly and cleanly off between the bone joints, leaving it from one and a half to two inches long; then the skin slips back over the wound, and healing soon takes place. An ointment of tar and lard, mixed in the proportions of 4 pounds of lard to 1 quart of tar, should be smeared on the wound, in order to keep away flies, and thus prevent the formation of maggots.

Thoughts From the Boys for the Boys.

A. H. BAIRD, CHESTERFIELD, ONT., forwards us a capital essay on the feeding, care, and management of lambs, brimful of good sense, written in a neat hand, and the ideas are clearly stated, showing that the writer is well acquainted with his subject. We take from this essay the following extract: "As soon as they are old enough to eat they should be provided with a place where the ewes cannot enter, and there fed on oats and bran regularly. This feed should be increased as they grow older, and continued until weaning time. It pays better to feed your oats than sell them at the present low prices. Pure water and salt should always be within their reach, and if there are any ticks on them they should be removed by applying some tick destroyer." The part in this extract that we desire to draw particular attention to is that referring to the feeding of the oats, instead of selling them. Our young stockman in that sentence shows himself to be acquainted with a fact that is unknown to many farmers, much older though they may be. Oats are an invaluable food for all kinds of stock of all ages, and could be fed more largely with profit on many of our farms.

WILMOT HUBBARD, BURTON, N.B., also sends us an essay on the same subject, that treats of the matter in hand in a clear

manner and practical way. We extract the following from his: "When the ewes and lambs are turned out to grass they should only be allowed to be out part of the day for the first two or three days, for a too sudden change from dry to soft food would be injurious to them. The flock should be housed in stormy weather. A little grain to the lambs in a small yard, where the ewes cannot approach, will keep them moving ahead faster than if they depend on milk and grass exclusively until weaning time." There is a danger, as our essayist states, (which others overlooked), in turning the ewes and lambs out first upon the pasture, and the best method of providing against anything like scouring occurring in the ewes, or lambs is to only allow them to be on the pasture a short while each day. Anything that serves to derange the system of the ewe, such as a quick change from dry hay to pasture, will quickly effect the milk, and through this the lamb. There are many other excellent thoughts in this essay but space forbids us from extracting more from it, much as we would like to.

DAVID DUNN, MANDAMON, ONT., who is only fifteen years old, sends us an essay of first-rate merit on the feeding, care, and management of breeding sows while carrying their young. He says: "In feeding do not feed in too large quantities, but rather feed often and less at a time. Peas are perhaps better pork-producing food than corn, that is they give a better quality of pork, and a sow is also generally stronger when fed on peas, and strength is important in a breeding sow. A sow is healthier when fed on a variety of foods, fed regularly, and if given peas they should be soaked; salt should be mixed in the slops. A sow is always healthier when she is at liberty to run in a yard or field with a comfortable pen in it. Some people object to their rooting, but this can be easily stopped by putting a small ring in their nose." In mentioning that peas, and other rich foods, give a better quality of pork than corn, our writer states a fact well known to them that have much to do in the feeding of pigs. Corn is a very fattening food, and as a consequence when fed in any quantity the pork produced is excessively fat. The quality of the pork and the proportion of fat to lean, are important features, and they are becoming more important as time goes on. The market of to-day calls for pork well mixed in respect to fat and lean, and this is not to be grown by feeding only swill and other refuse, but by feeding good nourishing foods, such as peas, oats, etc. We hope none of our boys will adopt the idea of the Irishman, who, being possessed of the idea that a pork consisted of alternate layers of fat and lean, tried to produce this by starving his porkers for a spell and then feeding them lavishly for another.

ARTHUR A. BEATTIE, DERWENT, ONT., forwarded us an essay on breeding ewes from time of housing until lambing time, which we, even at this late day, cannot refrain from giving an extract from owing to its good merit. He says: "In the winter time the sheep are too much confined in the house; it would be better if they were allowed to be more in the open air. Breeding ewes should be at liberty to run in and out of the house into a yard which should be dry and clean. It is not good for sheep to be kept in all the time, because when they are confined in a hot house they sweat, and when they are turned out they become chilled and catch cold." Our essayist has touched upon two important points, giving the sheep liberty to go in and out as they please, and keeping their quarters clean and dry under foot. Confined sheep, besides the danger always over them of taking cold, will not yield as good a fleece either in quantity or quality. The effects of confinement will vary with the breeds. If not given the freest liberty the Cheviot will lose its wool in patches and suffer considerably, while some of the other breeds, such as the Leicester, would hardly be affected by being housed a little. Sheep are very apt to be troubled with foot rot, and one of the chief causes that aid in the spreading of this disease is dampness and filth under foot, and these same conditions account for the colds in the heads that sheep are so often attacked with.

We have been surprised to find our young stockmen throwing so much enthusiasm into this work of writing essays. It shows that there are a great many boys on our farms who have a true love for the animals of the farm, and all that they needed to make stronger that love was to receive some encouragement from their elders. Now, boys, as we desire to see every one of you grow up to be intelligent stockmen let us help you as much as we can. Let us hear from you often, either on the subjects set from month to month or on any other coming within the scope of young stockmen. If you find that another is more successful in winning prizes than you, never be discouraged, but write again and you will surely succeed in winning a prize in time.

Jottings.

Valuable Prizes.—Bath and West of England Society have resolved to offer two gold medals at their next show: (1) For a simple method for determining the amount of butter-fat in milk. (2) For a practical method of testing and determining the acidity in milk.

Ontario Bee Keepers' Association.—The secretary of the above society, Mr. W. C. Coote, Streetsville, Ont., kindly informs us that their next meeting will be held at Belleville on the 8th and 9th of January, 1890. All interested in this line of work have extended to them a cordial invitation to attend.

Important to Importers of French Horses.—Those intending to import Percherons or French coach-horses will be consulting their own interests if they read the advertisement now appearing in our JOURNAL from Mr. Chas. Chaboud, proprietor of the Hotel de France, 2 Rue de Strasbourg, Paris, France. This gentleman is well acquainted with the districts of these breeds, and is able to materially aid importers in the work by giving reliable information.

The National Wind Engine.—This machine is handled in Canada by Mr. J. H. Morrow, of Brighton, Ont., who claims for it many qualities and advantages, among which we note the valuable features of strength, lightness, compactness, wearing

qualities, and reasonableness of price. It is all iron with the exception of the sails, which readily accounts for the claim of strength and durability. Its features are fully set forth in an advertisement appearing in this number.

A Good Oat Yield.—Speaking of oat yields, Mr. E. Marchamp, of Lloydstown, Ont., states that they have found the Black Tartarian to yield excellently with them, instancing the fact, that in two years, from one peck that Mr. Marchamp brought from Sussex, Eng., they obtained ninety-seven bushels of cleaned oats, weighing 36 lbs. per bushel. They were given ordinary cultivation and attention. Can you beat this? If so let us hear from you, stating how and with what variety you did it.

Forage Supplies for Importers.—Mr. Joseph Clark, of Glasgow, Scotland, desires to call the attention of Canadian and American importers to the fact that he is prepared at all times to meet the wants of all importers in respect to forage supplies, and also that he is willing to assist those just embarking in the business of importing in their selection of stallions. Mr. Clark has the confidence of many of our best importers, and hence we feel sure that he will give every satisfaction to those desiring his assistance in any way. Notice his advertisement.

A Seedsman's Enterprise.—J. H. Gregory, the well known seedsman, proposes to distribute free among his customers of this season, a year's subscription to one hundred agricultural publications, to be selected by the fortunate ones from a list to be sent them, which will include all the papers and magazines of this class published in this country. Full details will be found in his catalogue, advertised in our columns. Of course this is an advertising enterprise, but of a character which will permit all to wish well to both the parties concerned.

To Horse Breeders.—One of the most difficult questions that breeders have to contend with that of barrenness in the mare ranks foremost. There have been many remedies launched upon the market with varying success, but of all that of Dr. Shroop, put upon the market by H. W. Campbell, of Wisconsin has the most universal favor accorded it. It comes strongly recommended by the many eminent breeders among our neighbors who have given it a trial. Those at present endeavoring to overcome this difficulty in any animals will do well to notice Mr. Campbell's advertisement, and write him in regard to it.

The Jay Eye See Horse Bit.—We could direct the attention of any of our readers who desire to obtain a patent in Canada of a horse bit to the advertisement of Mr. H. W. Campbell, of Racine, Wis., which is now running in our JOURNAL. This bit is said to have met with every success in the United States. It is strongly recommended by U.S. cavalry authorities, by Jerome I. Case, and many prominent breeders, and others that have to take the greatest care and give the closest attention to the equipment of their horses in the best way. Do not fail to see Mr. Campbell's advertisement.

The Knabe Piano.—The merits of this piano are attested to by the following letter from Dr. Hans Von Bulow: "The Knabe piano, which I did not know before, have been chosen for my present concert tour in the United States by my impresario, and accepted by me on the recommendation of my friend, Bechstein, who is acquainted with their merits. Had I known these pianos as I do now, I would have chosen them myself, as their sound and to which are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than all others of the country." DR. HANS VON BULOW, New York, April 6, 1889. Their advertisement appears in this issue.

Refrigerator Creamer.—The manufacturer of the above Mr. George Pulver, of Brantford, Ont., places an advertisement with us in this issue, to which we desire to call attention. A good creamer is a valuable acquisition to the farm dairy, and judging from the many testimonials from patrons, Mr. Pulver supplies this in his refrigerator. It is said to have the great advantage over other creamers now in the market, in having a large ice reservoir, which gives a greater cooling capacity, and also allows of larger blocks of ice being used. The bottom of the can is shaped so that the sediment pours off in the skim milk, and the taps are easily cleaned and are warranted to remain tight for twenty years, with good usage. It is made in five sizes suitable for milk from ten to twenty cows.

Littol's Patent Fluid Dip and Cattle Wash.—Mr. Robert Wightman, of Owen Sound, Ont., who has handled the above for a number of years past, finds that whenever used it has given every satisfaction. As a sheep dip it has met with every success, as those using it find that not only has it a beneficial effect on the wool, but it also is valuable as a disinfectant, being useful in ridding animals of such troubles as scab, etc., and other contagious diseases. As a wash for cattle, horses, etc., it is superior to carbolic or poisonous dressings, as there is absolutely no danger in respect to poisoning should the animals lick themselves after applied, as it is said to be absolutely non-poisonous. It is claimed for it that it will clean the skin from all vermin, kills warbles and improves the coat, making it rich and glossy. It has been found to be very effective in curing grease cankers, thrushes, in horses, and aids in the healing of all foul wounds, sores, ulcers, scabs, etc. See advertisement in this issue.

Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.—Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Wade, the secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, we have been favored with the fourth volume of the above work. It contains the pedigrees of 2,222 bulls and 2,737 cows, making a total of 4,959 registrations. As stated in the preface, the same plan has been followed as in the previous volumes, separating the imported from the American bred animals, printing the pedigrees of imported animals in full and abbreviating the American bred ones, as in the second and third volumes. The editor continues the chronological history of the imported Shorthorns, down to the end of 1874. The style and finish, as well as the thoroughness of the work expended on this publication, make it an honor to the society in whose interests it is issued. To edit such a record requires the greatest accuracy and patience on the part of the compiler, and as far as we may be permitted to pass an opinion, this work certainly reflects these features to an eminent degree.

A Canadian Shorthorn Breeder Honored.—At a recent meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association,